THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, MONDAY, FEB. 13, 1865 NO. 80

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the Daily and Weekly Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month	$10 00
3 months	20 00
6 months	40 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	10 00
6 months	20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.—Northern papers of the 8th received, including the evening edition of the Baltimore "American."

They admit considerable loss in the battle of Hatcher's Run, but claim that the Confederates lost heavily. The movement is not yet developed.

Ex-Gov. Foote arrived at New York on Tuesday. He is still under arrest. His destination is reported to be a military prison. He refuses to take the oath, but expresses a desire to emigrate to Europe.

Major Harry Gilmer was captured near Moorfield recently.

The Governor of Brazil has issued a decree excluding the *Shenandoah* from the ports of the Empire.

Seward's answer in the case of the *Florida* had not been received.

Burleigh, the Lake Erie raider, has been surrendered to the United States by the Canadian authorities.

Gold 212.

RICHMOND, Feb. 11.—Northern papers of the 9th received.

In the late fight beyond Petersburg the casualties of the 5th corps are estimated at about 500 and the 2d corps 250.

Arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners have been completed.

A terrible conflagration occurred in Philadelphia Wednesday morning. Two thousand barrels coal oil and fifty buildings were burned. The burning oil poured through the streets spreading destruction on all sides. A number of people were roasted alive in the streets.

The draft in New York will probably be postponed.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.—The House adopted a joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 28th; also concurred in a resolution of thanks to Mr. Lancaster, owner of the yacht *Deerhound*.

Mr. Barksdale submitted a bill providing for the employment of negro troops. A motion to reject the bill was lost—yeas 21, nays 58. The bill was then referred to a select committee.

The tax bill was further discussed till the adjournment.

In the Senate the House resolution to adjourn was rejected by a tie vote.

During a debate Messrs Wigfall and Maxwell announced their unqualified opposition to negro troops. Subsequently Mr. Oldham introduced a bill to provide for raising two hundred thousand negro troops. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs. The House exemption bill was further debated and amended.

RICHMOND, Feb. 11.—The Senate passed a bill changing the time of holding election for Representatives to Congress from Missouri to the 1st Monday in November.

Mr. Burnett introduced a bill to abolish the office of Provost Marshal, except within the lines of the army.

In the House a communication from the President was received, stating the number of Quartermasters and Assistant Quartermasters in the Confederate service at 1316 and on post duty and tax in kind at 813.

The tax bill was further considered until adjournment.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.—Benjamin, in the course of his speech yesterday, stated what followed the interview between the President and Blair. The President gave Blair a letter as follows:

"SIR—I put down now in writing what I said to you in words. I am ready to confer, for if I had assurance that any commissioners would be sent to meet and treat with them, I would send commissioners for the purpose of conferring for peace, for our two countries." The answer of Lincoln to this was: "As you have shown me a note brought with you from Richmond, you may say to Mr. Davis that I will receive any informal agents to secure peace to our one country." Mr. Benjamin said he hoped and believed when Blair first came to Richmond that it was the opening for some arrangement which might lead to ultimate peace. Had the enemy been of the same mind he still believed there might have been some ground upon which they could have settled the question. Mr. Benjamin advocated the immediate employment of negroes to reinforce our army, and was loudly applauded by the meeting.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10.—A force of the enemy, believed to be from two to four thousand strong, at Grimball's, James Island, about eight o'clock this morning drove in our pickets. Some skirmishing took place, but no general engagement. The enemy are making active demonstrations at various points, but they are believed to be feints. A force attacked our troops on the Salkehatchie this morning, but were easily repulsed. They also advanced upon the Charleston road near the Bone House and engaged with artillery, but made no impression on our lines. Intelligence from up the road to-day reports that the enemy have crossed the Edisto at Binnaker's bridge. The enemy are moving on Augusta.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, H. Q.
Raleigh, Feb. 9, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 2.

I. The following acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE, RATIFIED THE 7TH DAY OF JULY, 1863.

* * * * *

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home Defence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been resident in the State for thirty days before such enrollment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the government, members of Congress and the Civil and military officers of the Confederate government within this State, Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominations in the State charged with the duties of such Ministry, the High Sheriffs and Clerks of the several Courts of Record, and the Public Registers in the several counties, and such other persons as the Governor for special reasons may deem proper subjects of exemption.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That members of the society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempt from the provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred (100) dollars according to the ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862: Provided, that when any such Quaker shall have paid or had levied on his property five hundred (500) dollars, under the acts of Congress called the Conscription Law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION, RATIFIED THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, whenever he deems it expedient, may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty four men, rank and file, to each company: *Provided*, however, that if there are not sixty home guards in any one county, that such number as may be shall be incorporated into a company. The said companies, when so consolidated, shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies; and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates, under the same rules and regulations as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may in like manner, cause two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated; said battalions, when so consolidated, to be composed of not less than *three* companies, and said regiments, when so consolidated, of not more than ten companies; that the rank and file shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected, their commissions shall be suspended, and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of an act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence, ratified 7th July, 1863, there shall be exempt one Commissioner to each County, appointed under an act entitled "an act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army;" the Attorney General; Solicitors for the several Circuits and Counties; County Trustees; County Surveyors; Physicians of five years' practice; one Editor to a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees, to be certified to on oath by the Editor; mail-carriers; professors in colleges, and teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have twenty scholars; the necessary skilled operatives in factories and foundries; regular public millers and blacksmiths, and wheelwrights who have established shops; regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of each County: *Provided*, all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades, and were employed in the same prior to the 1st of Jan. 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time; except public millers, who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned off their millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt: *Provided*, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard Officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to officers of the Home Guard and Militia, who are required under this act, to serve in the ranks, and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and *provided further*, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard Duty in the County in which he resides.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

II. In addition to the exemptions granted in the foregoing acts there shall be exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence all railroad officers and the necessary employees, the Commanding Officers of each Brigade and Regiment of North Carolina Militia, and one Druggist to each Drug Store: Provided, that there is no Druggist in said Drug Store not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence.

III. Claims for exemption under the foregoing acts and orders must be established by the affidavit of two respectable persons knowing of the facts, which affidavit must be placed in the hands of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Battalion to which the individual belongs, who, if satisfied that the claim is just, will furnish him with a certificate of exemption.

IV. The Commanding Officers of each Regiment and Battalion of the Guard for Home Defence will immediately assemble their commands at their respective county seats, and at once proceed to consolidate their companies in accordance with the act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified February 7th, 1865, and under the following regulations, viz: When a Regiment or Battalion is assembled as above directed, its commanding officer will divide into two classes all able-bodied officers and men liable to active service in the field beyond the limits of the county, will constitute the first class, and all officers and men exempt from duty, except within the limits of their counties, will constitute the second class.

When the first class does not exceed ninety men or fall below forty-five, it will be organized into one company—when it exceeds ninety men, but does not exceed one hundred and fifty, it will be organized into two companies—when it exceeds one hundred and fifty men, it will be organized into three companies, and elections for a full complement of company officers will be held, when the first class falls below forty-five men, it will be organized into a company, and officers elected as follows: For a company of less than forty-five, but more than thirty-five men, a Captain and a first Lieutenant; for a company of less than thirty-five, but more than twenty, a first Lieutenant and a second Lieutenant; for a company of twenty or less number of men, one second Lieutenant.

The second class will be organized into companies not to exceed seventy-five men each, and elections for a full complement of company officers will be held, when the number of men does not fall below forty-five. But when it does fall below forty-five the same rule will be followed as in the first class.

The election for company officers will be held under the direction of the commanding officer of each Regiment or Battalion, who will, as soon as the organizations are completed, immediately forward a report of the same to this office, together with the certificates of election.

V. Until the consolidated companies are organized into Regiments and Battalions, the Field officers now in commission will continue to exercise command as heretofore.

By order of GOVERNOR VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

Feb 13-dlt&w1t

HIDES,
COPPERAS,
SALT,
LINSEED OIL,
TANNERS OIL
For sale by D. W. C. BENBOW,
Greensboro, N. C.
Feb 11-3t
*** Confederate copy 3 times.

OIL FOR SALE.
20 BBLS TANNERS OIL,
20 " Cotton Seed Oil,
5 " Linseed Oil.
Apply to W. R. MILLER,
Neuse Oil Mills,
Raleigh, N. C.
Feb 11-3tt

NEGRO AUCTION
AND
Commission
HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we and extend the business and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to
BUILD.
A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 by 56 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—without rolers.
14 Setts Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 16.
6 Frontispeces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and time are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing

Jan 13 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE JOHN W. MITCHELL a candidate for Superior Court Clerk of Granville County at the ensuing election in August next.

Feb 3-d1w3*

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20 RALEIGH, N. C.

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE MR. J. F. HUTCHINS as a candidate for re-election as County Trustee, at the approaching February Term of Wake County Court.

Feb 8-dtd

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE CAPT. L. E. BIGGAN as a candidate for the office of County Trustee, at the next February Term for Wake County Court. If elected he pledges himself to to a faithful discharge of his duties. (Jan 27-d&w4w*)

SELECT SCHOOL.
MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.
At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 2-tf

PRINTING!
THE
"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"
Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest
POWER PRESSES
In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of
Job Printing
In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT FOR the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of the government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which is now at last to be recognised as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples,	dried, good, peeled per bush 28 lbs	$10 00
do	unpeeled, per bush 28 lbs	7 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	13 00
do	without handles, each,	18 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	6 50
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	10 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	2 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound,	1 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	5 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	10 00
Chains,	trace, per pair,	10 00
Cloth,	woollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	2 80
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	12 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	12 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	13 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	2 80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	100 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	90 00
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	80 00
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	70 00
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hats,	wool, each,	8 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
Hides,	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	5 00
do	" "	6 00
	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	1200 00
House rent	per room per month	40 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	380 00
do	Pig No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	270 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,050 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2 240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	15 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	60
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	60 00
Lard,	per pound	4 50
Leather,	sole, per pound	10 00
do	upper, per pound	12 00
do	harness, per pound	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	2d class, per head	[illegible]
do	3d class, per head	[illegible]
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	10 00
	2d class, per day, rations by government,	6 00
Nails,	per keg	200 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	10 00
do	sheaf, unbaled, pr 100 lbs	9 25
do	shelled, per bushel	8 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3 4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	2 50
do	cotton, 7 8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	2 75
Onions,	per bushel,	12 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1800 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	1000 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	12 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	2 50
do	salted, per pound,	2 90
do	gross	2 60
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	80 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
do	old, per pound,	1 10
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	12 00
Rosin,	per bbl of 280 lbs	2 00
do	in bulk of 280 lbs	50
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, 3 4 yard wide, 4½ yards to pound, per yard,	1 75
do	cotton, 7 8 yard wide, 3½ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strips,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	2 7
Salt,	Coast, per bush of 50 lbs,	40 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	50 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	25 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	60 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	5 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	2 00
do	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	8 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 22 lbs,	1 75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	2 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	10 00
do	green, per pound,	18 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	2 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	6 00
do	manufactured, per gal	3 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 68 lbs	15 00
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	2 75
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	2 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	12 00
do	unwashed, per pound	10 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	700 00
do	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	600 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	15 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	18 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	13 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	34 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	65 00
Hire of horse, per day	4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward those crops now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments"

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 3d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N C.

(Signed)

H. K. BURGWYN
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.

Raleigh, Feb 10-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

one square of eight lines, or less,

One day	$5 00	One week	$30 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	[illegible]
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	90 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	[illegible]

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $5 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865
CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thu'day	Friday	Sat'day		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thu'day	Friday	Sat'day
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					
FEB				1	2	3	4	AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	26	27	28						27	28	29	30	31		
MAR.				1	2	3	4	SEPT						1	2
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	26	27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
APRL							1	OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		29	30	31				
	30														
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Col WM J CLARKE, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Union Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Capt J W HINSDALE, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No [illegible] Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

☞ **Rags Wanted.**—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

DAILY PROGRESS.
RALEIGH, N. C.
MONDAY, FEB. 13, 1865.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the post office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Progress, six months......[illegible]
" " Three months......[illegible]
" " One month......[illegible]
Weekly Progress, three months......[illegible]
" " six months......[illegible]

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements for a square, of [illegible] lines of solid minion type, or less, $[illegible] for every insertion.

The Situation.

Things are so confused that there is but little to say about the military situation. Sherman is in South Carolina, seemingly having things his own way. A portion of his force has crossed the Edisto river, near Branchville, but how far he has advanced, or for what point he is aiming, we are not advised. He is reported as moving on both Augusta and Columbia, but we shall be greatly surprised if he don't move his main force on Charleston while demonstrating on the other two places.

We know nothing of the strength of our own forces in South Carolina, any more than we do of the magnitude of Sherman's army, but if the enemy are not in possession of both Charleston and Wilmington before the March winds have finished their requiem, we shall be disappointed: in fact the evacuation of both of these cities, at an early day, will not astonish us. These are our convictions and we see no harm to come of expressing them.

And then what? Sherman being able to maintain himself in South Carolina, and the whole country beyond the Savannah river at the mercy of the foe, the two main Federal armies, one in Virginia and the other in South Carolina, will press forward, having Gen. Lee and our army now in South Carolina, between them, and the probability is that during the coming summer the thing will be "fought out" and the "last ditch" reached, somewhere here in North Carolina, certainly between the Pe Dee and the Roanoke rivers. The negroes may be put in or they may be kept out, but the end will come speedily, and the result will be the same. They may whip us or we may whip them—it will depend upon the number, courage and endurance of the troops—but the campaign of the coming spring and summer will be the last. If we conquer the enemy we shall have everything our own way, but if they conquer us we shall be subjugated provinces These are the facts and we may as well state them. Peace and equality might be had now, by conciliation and compromise, but if we go on, and lose, we lose all and become the slaves of the conquerors.

But the time for speculation has ceased—the crisis is upon us—and we feel sure that the best or worst will soon be known. Let all do their duty and bear with patience and fortitude the trials that await us

STATUETTE OF GENERAL LEE.—We have been shown, says the *Examiner*, a photograph copy of a cast for a statuette of General R. E. Lee, made in Berlin, Prussia, by our young friend and former townsman, Edward Valentine, son of Mr. M. S. Valentine, of Richmond. The design of the work of art is for a statuette about three feet high. The young artist never saw General Lee in his life, but modeled the cast entirely from photographs sent him from Richmond by his friends. From a glance at the photograph copy, we believe the work will be the most accurate and beautiful of any yet produced. Mr. Valentine has been in Europe some seven or eight years, studying with the most famous masters, and with free access to the finest galleries of art in the world. We are pleased to know that he is considered by those most competent to judge, one of the best artists of his age in Europe.

That little matter of the discovery of a mistake of four hundred millions dollars deficiency in the tax estimates, and the proposition of Mr. Trenholm to raise this sum by an immediate increase of the taxes to be collected from the people, will no doubt increase the "enthusiasm" now getting up for a prosecution of the war. Of course all these drafts upon the scanty resources of the people will tend to strengthen their confidence in the infallibility of their rulers and the success of our cause.

Secretary Trenholm having issued another long circular on the philosophy of Confederate Currency and the best mode of stripping the people of the little that is left them, we may look for another advance in taxes. Why don't Mr. Trenholm pay the soldiers?

THE NEGRO SOLDIER SCHEME.—The *Dispatch* of the 9th says:

"The Confederate Senate, in secret session on Tuesday, by an overwhelming majority voted down Mr. Brown's resolution instructing the Military Committee to report a bill putting two hundred thousand negro soldiers into the army.—This puts this vexed question at rest, at least for a time."

We trust that the Senate may never take it up again, and that it may now be allowed to rest.

WAR NEWS.

GRANT'S RECENT MOVEMENT.

The *Examiner* of the 9th says:

It appears [illegible] holds his forces [illegible] where [illegible] is reported to be heavily [illegible]. His movement of cavalry in the direction of Dinwiddie Court House seems to have been planned and executed to give his infantry time to intrench at Hatcher's run, which they seem to have done very effectually.

As matters stand, the Yankees have extended their lines two or three miles, but have not advanced them.

Besides the casualties in officers mentioned in Gen. Lee's report, we hear that Captain Floyd, of the Florida brigade, was killed; Col. Scott, of Florida, painfully wounded, and Captain Young, of General McRae's staff, was severely wounded.

The death of Brig. Gen. John Pegram is a sad circumstance of this affair. His military career dated from the commencement of the war. At Rich Mountain in 1861, he was Lieut. Colonel of the Twentieth Virginia regiment, and in that disastrous affair was taken prisoner. He afterwards was on the staff of Gen. Kirby Smith, as chief engineer; served with General Beauregard, and was subsequently chief engineer on Gen. Bragg's staff. He was appointed Brigadier General in November, 1862, and ordered to the Southwestern army, where he took command of a brigade of cavalry. He served in that army for twelve months. In the fall of 1863, after the battle of Chickamauga, he was transferred to the army of Northern Virginia, and assigned to the command of General (now Governor) Smith's old brigade, in Early's old division, Ewell's corps. He was wounded on the 5th of May, in the battles of the Wilderness, having been shot from his horse. He returned to the army in August, fought through the Valley campaign; from there he was ordered to Richmond, and took command in Gordon's corps, where he has found an honorable, but melancholy and untimely termination of his career. He was only thirty-two years of age, and had been married but two weeks before his death.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*, of the 8th, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of some employee of the Southern Express Company, says:

It is stated that a portion of Sherman's army cut the Carolina railroad below Williston yesterday, and proceeding down the road, tearing it up as they proceeded.

It is stated that both Blackville and Barnwell Court House have been burned. Blackville is forty-seven miles from Augusta by railroad. Barnwell Court House is eight miles this side.

It is thought that there will be no advance towards Augusta.

It is supposed by many that Sherman will advance on Columbia at once in force.

NORTH GEORGIA.

A Georgia paper says that Gen W. P. Wofford is on his way to North Georgia with orders from the War Department to take command of that department, for the purpose of breaking up all unauthorized military organizations, arresting bushwhackers and deserters, returning the latter to the army, conscribing and organizing such force as may be necessary to enable him to carry out these orders, and restore civil and military law in that section.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 8th says:

We received no official information yesterday in regard to Sherman's movements. We have it, however, from perfectly trustworthy sources that the Yankees reached and cut the line of the South Carolina Railroad at three points west of Branchville, namely: Midway, Blackville and Bamberg. It is now believed that Sherman's main force is moving in the direction of Augusta

GEN LEE GOING TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Columbia *Carolinian* of the 8th says:

We learn that this great chieftain is expected to arrive in this department soon, for the purpose of lending his best endeavors to the defence of our State. Already a group of generals is in our midst, combining an array of talent equal to the greatest occasions. They are men of thought, as well as men of action. They have fought on scores of fields, but now in the crisis of our struggle, they are without commands. South Carolina wants them. She has called for them through her Executive, but let her call again. Let us urge and urge for the re-appointment of General Joseph Johnston and Gen. Lovel until our requisition is granted. In the hands of such men we shall feel strong—we may succeed, and if we fail, the responsibility will rest upon our own shoulders. The men are at the front—give us generals who will co-operate with Gen. Hardee and inspire confidence. We ask no more.

WILMINGTON.

The *Journal* of Thursday says:

Everything quiet except an occasional shelling of Sugar Loaf by the enemy. No change in the position of the forces.

THE LATE AFFAIR NEAR PETERSBURG.

The *Express* of Thursday last says:

Quiet has been once more resumed on the lines. There was no fighting yesterday, and nothing but heavy skirmishing on Tuesday. The rapid cannonading heard on the right late Tuesday afternoon, was caused by the shelling by our artillery of a piece of woods in which the Yankees were supposed to be. This shelling was very severe, and was believed by parties at a distance to be the opening of a general engagement.

There was continued and sometimes heavy skirmishing between Burgess' Mill and the crossing of the Vaughan road over Hatcher's Run, caused by the efforts on both sides to establish and strengthen our lines.

The Yankees still maintain their position on both sides of Hatcher's Run, and have strongly entrenched themselves. While their cavalry were in the advance, and a column of infantry was also thrown forward to Cat Tail Creek, the supporting and larger portion of their infantry, occupied our deserted rifle pits on both sides of the Run, strengthened them and threw up other works. It was to this position that the enemy fell back to when defeated on Monday afternoon. The fighting on Monday is represented to have been very severe at times. The timber and undergrowth was literally cut to pieces by balls and bullets. The scene of the battle was on the [illegible] side of Hatcher's Run, some two or three miles from the Vaughan road, and ten or twelve miles south of this city. The ground was [illegible] consequence of [illegible] either side. [illegible] had the greater part of four corps [illegible]. The fighting was done on our side by Pegram's and Evans' divisions, of Gordon's Corps, and Mahone's division of A. P. Hill's Corps. The charge of these troops which broke the Yankee line late in the day is said to have been one of the grandest scenes in military annals. The enemy fled in great confusion, and did not stop until they reached their breastworks at Hatcher's Run.

The Yankee loss in this day's engagement between fifteen hundred and two thousand men, killed and wounded, and about one hundred in prisoners. Our loss will not reach five hundred.

We regret to state that Col. Houston, of this State, was killed in this fight.

Gen. Sorrell was wounded by a stray ball through the left lung. His wound is dangerous, but we are gratified to learn, not considered mortal.

About one hundred prisoners taken from the enemy have been brought into the city and assigned to imprisonment.

The dead on both sides have all been buried, and the wounded brought from the field. Most of our men are but slightly wounded.

The enemy is erecting two or more observatories opposite prominent points on our right. One of these is in front of Cook's brigade, nearly opposite Pegram's house. It has already reached a height of between one and two hundred feet, and, it is said, will be run up to three hundred feet. It is located about two miles from our lines.

NORTHERN NEWS.

The following interesting summary is from Northern papers of the 7th:

The "Peace" Conference in Hampton Roads—The conversation between the Parties—The Yankee Press in a fog about the result.

No official report has been made by Lincoln and Seward, who returned to Washington on Saturday, of the results of their mission to Hampton Roads, though Lincoln was to send in a message to Congress on Tuesday, giving an account of it. A Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* gives the following account of the interview:

The conference opened, as we intimated on Thursday that it would open, with reminiscences of the old Washington life, and inquiries after common friends and acquaintances. Stephens was worn, and had a look of anxiety and weariness. This justly should be imputed to the disease which unceasingly saps and wastes the vitality of the ablest and bravest of Americans. Hunter was in fine condition, and fully as confident as of yore. Campbell, too, was his old self. All were marked with strength, assurance of the future, and consciousness of power.—There was [illegible] token of suppliance: not one was, in look, word, or carriage, a suitor for peace.

Over topics of a kindly and pleasant character, a significant inquiry was made by Stephens how nearly the extension of the capitol was completed, and the expression of a desire to go to Washington to see. Mr. Seward told him of the condition of the work, and invited him to come and look at the capital of the reunited Republic. The terms of peace were thus gradually approached. When fully reached on the rebel side, Stephens took the parole, and surpassed all his old exhibitions of persuasiveness, shrewdness, force, tact and courage, in putting the demands [illegible] rights of the [illegible]. In the midst of them, and at the conclusion of one of his points, Mr. Lincoln [illegible] Seward on the lower hinge of his back and interrupted: "That reminds me of a story [illegible] noise!" Stephens, Hunter and Campbell instantly jumped up in a roar of merriment.

The interruption caused by this characteristic outbreak, and the apt story which followed being through with, the rebel Vice-President resumed, and pursued to the end of his statement of the rights of the Confederate States, and the terms on which he thought they would be willing to stop the war. Recognition was the first of them. The proposition for an armistice was of course, a logical sequence.

It is very certain that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward were surprised at striking this snag in the very outset of the conference.

Whatever was the precise character of *their* admissions or intimations, our peace prospectors went to Fortress Monroe on what they felt was a *sure thing*.

Of the whole character of the whole interview the country can judge from what Mr. Lincoln said to a general officer on Saturday: "We could not do anything with them whatever."

They stood on recognition. Mr. Seward considered their claims argumentatively. He kindly and courteously spoke of our larger resources, and of our certainty of victory in the end. They insisted on recognition. The utter inadmissibility of this demand, and of their other and consequential demands, was demonstrated.—They were immovable—they stood for recognition.

Mr. Stephens, more flexible, and politic than his associates, proposed and argued his crafty scheme of a temporary recognition, repeating at length the considerations he had aired at Grant's headquarters; but on recognition, absolute or temporary, the three commissioners stood like rocks.

A telegram to the *New York Times* says:

The conference lasted four hours, and was perfectly friendly and good tempered throughout. Not a word was said on either side indicating any but amicable sentiments. On our side the conversation was mainly conducted by the President; on theirs, by Mr. Hunter, Mr. Stephens occasionally taking part.

The rebel commissioners said nothing whatever of their personal views or wishes, but spoke solely and exclusively for their Government, and at the outset and throughout the conference, declared their entire lack of authority to make, receive or consider any proposition whatever looking toward the close of the war except on the basis of a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States as a preliminary condition. The President presented the subject to them in every conceivable form, suggesting the [illegible] whatever, in the existing legislation and [illegible] of the United States Government, might [illegible] hostile to the rights and [illegible] corresponding to the [illegible] of the South [illegible] a people [illegible] in no single [illegible] could he induce them to swerve for a moment from their demand for recognition. They did not present this conspicuously as resting on their own convictions or wishes, but as the condition which their Government had made absolutely indispensable to any negotiations or discussions whatever concerning peace.

President Lincoln, on the other hand, informed them, at every point, that such recognition was utterly and totally out of the question; that the United States could stop the war, and arrest even temporarily the movements of its armies, only on the condition precedent *that the authority of the National Government should be recognised and obeyed over the whole territory of the United States.* This point conceded, he assured them that upon every other matter of difference they would be treated with the utmost liberality; but without that recognition the war must, and would go on.

All the conversation which took place between the respective parties came back to, and turned upon, this radical and irreconcilable difference. Neither side could be swerved a hair's breadth from its position; and, therefore, the attempt at negotiation was an utter failure. Upon separating, it was distinctly understood, and explicitly stated, that the attitude and action of each Government was to be precisely what it would have been if this interview had never taken place.

The New York *Herald*, which is entirely behind the times in the matter, has a Washington dispatch, which says:

That the consultation between the President and Mr. Seward and Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell has brought us nearer peace is almost universally believed in official circles. It is also admitted that the negotiation progressed favorably as far as it went, and that it removed several obstacles which lay in the road to peace. To that extent it was successful. The door has been opened to a settlement of the whole question. While Mr. Lincoln declares that peace has got to come right, and in a way that it will be permanent, or not at all, it is conceded that his late mission to Fortress Monroe has materially hastened the day of re-union. Those who have obtained a full statement of the affair declare that the day is near at hand.

The *Herald* was so sure of peace that, in an article on the disposition to be made of the Yankee troops after the war, it gives the following pleasant assurance:

Many of them will be needed, of course to temporarily garrison certain forts in the South, and many more will be used in the regular army which the Government will maintain for some years to come, until the seeds of rebellion are totally destroyed.

The same paper says:

Most of the members of the Cabinet were in consultation with the President last evening, and there are rumors that a new amnesty proclamation will shortly be issued.

The whole movement is regarded—

As nothing more than a diplomatic reconnoisance, designed to prepare the way for the inevitable alternative of submission. Then it is probable that another conference may soon follow, and perhaps another, until step by step, the negotiating rebel chiefs shall have prepared their fire-eating confederates and followers for the final step of repentance, absolution and peace.

The *Washington Daily Chronicle* says:

The blind fatuity which possessed the rebel leaders at the outset of the rebellion rules them immovably still, and the sword of justice must execute the work which the folly of blinded leaders would not accord to the arts of pacification.

We find the following in the *Tribune*:

We believe in an early peace; but we do not even guess just how or when it will come, and we feel certain that it will be hastened by the most prompt and vigorous provision for continuing the war. If the immediate result of the late conference has indeed been so complete a failure as it is currently represented, we shall doubtless soon be summoned to make concerted and extraordinary exertions to fill our quotas under the impending draft; and let us all be ready to respond with energy and enthusiasm.

A Washington telegram says:

Mr. Blair, Sr., in a conversation with a New York Representative to-day, admitted that the rebels he conferred with in Richmond cheated him in their professions of a willingness to send commissioners to arrange for the return of the South to the Union.

DEATH FROM CHAIN LIGHTNING.—We find the following in the local column of the *Examiner* and would direct the especial attention of topers, hereabouts, to the refreshing picture:

Have we any Bourbon Amongst us?—The sudden death recorded on Friday of a young man who took into his stomach too much of the concoction "so-called" whiskey, dispensed in poison doses hereabouts, has revived among old topers the momentous enquiry, "Have we any Bourbon amongst us?" We incline to the opinion that the whole race of drinks have not one drop of pure blood in their compound, and that the genuine Kentucky Bourbon is extinct and buried with the last scion of the hapless house of Bourbons. That they call Bourbon is a vile pretender, and hath not the "spirit" of the ancient house of Bourbons. The enquiry is answered, We have no Bourbon amongst us.

This is, or should be, alarming to habitual "suckers." We have experience in this article, and give it as our religious belief, that the free and steady use of "new dip" and the bogus whisky now sold in bar rooms, will kill a strong man in six weeks: we have known the job completed, in four.

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.
Dec 30-d&w6t

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

Fire Company No. 1, was organized last Thursday night, by the election of D. L. Royster, Captain; Lynn Adams, 1st Lieutenant; B. P. Williamson, 2d Lieutenant; A. P. Bryan, 3rd Lieutenant; and D. W. Bain, Secretary.

The next meeting of the Company will take place at the city Hall, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at half past three o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

WAR MEETINGS.—After reading the proceedings of the late war meetings held in Richmond, the Local resolved himself into a war meeting to try to get up "the fires of 1861;" but he came to the conclusion that the principal fires now are those in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments.

CABBAGE HEADS AND COLLARDS.—The Local returns his thanks to Mrs. B , at the Company's shops, for two very fine cabbage heads, and also to Mrs. B., of Raleigh, for a nice mess of greens. The Local is an institution that the ladies appreciate, and with their good graces we ask no odds of the men.

The Editor of the Fayetteville *Telegraph* has had a present. We are inclined to think he would have preferred the original contents of the box: He says:

We have received another contribution of peas, sugar, coffee, tea and butter from some unknown friend. These articles were packed in a No. 10 fine comb box, and are highly appreciated. This donation is, we think, from a gentleman; and we judge, from the box he used in putting it up, that fine combs must be running in his head continually.

How they Propose to Do it.

The Federal Congress and the people of the North, have fixed up the slavery question to their own satisfaction. They have passed what they call a "constitutional amendment," abolishing slavery in all the land, which not only awaits the concurrence of three-fourths of the State Legislatures to be made effective: and yet we are puzzled to know how the vote of Massachusetts or Vermont can affect slavery in North Carolina. However, they have arranged the whole matter, and "bondmen" are to be set free everywhere. Poor negro! how we pity you, for you are to be the great sufferer by all this fanaticism.

Here's the programme:

STATE LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

The following are the States that will vote upon the constitutional amendment, the present politics of the Legislatures, and the time of holding their sessions:

Name of State.	*Politics.*	*Meeting Legislature.*
Arkansas,	Rep.	Now in session.
Connecticut,	"	May 3, 1865.
California,	"	Now in session.
Delaware,	Dem.	
Illinois,	Rep.	
Indiana,	"	"
Iowa,		Jan. 7, 1866.
Kentucky,	Dem.	"
Kansas,	Rep.	
Louisiana,	"	"
Maine,	"	"
Massachusetts	"	"
Maryland,	"	"
Missouri,	"	"
Michigan,	"	"
Minnesota,	"	
New York,	"	"
New Hampshire,	"	June 7 1865.
New Jersey,	Dem.	Now in session.
Nevada,	Rep.	
Ohio,	"	"
Oregon,	"	Sept. 10, 1866.
Pennsylvania,	"	Now in session.
Rhode Island,	"	"
Tennessee,	"	April 3, 1865.
Vermont,	"	Oct. 12 1865.
Wisconsin,	"	Now in session.
West Virginia,	"	"

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of States	36
States voting (loyal)	28
Necessary to a choice (three-fourths of all)	27
State legislatures now in session	22

Republican Legislatures, 25; democratic 3.

We understand that one of the mail agents on the North Carolina railroad has sent us word that "he'd be d—d if he will receive the *Confederate* papers any more to be mailed at the cars."—*Confederate.*

The same message was sent to us, relative to the *Progress*, at the same time: so the "favoritism" can't be in our favor. We had supposed that all the mail agents were "patriots and property holders" and belonged to the "loyal" party! But if mail agents or postmasters choose to throw our paper in the gutter, we shall make no complaint to Richmond, for we feel that it would be a useless waste of breath

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEGRO AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY THE 14TH, WE WILL SELL AT our Salesroom,
1 Woman and three children.
1 do and one child.
1 No. 1 House Girl, 14 years old.
1 do 1 do do 13 do do
1 do 1 do do 17 do do
1 No. 1 Seamstress.
Several others will be added to the list by sale day.
We will also hire for the balance of the year one excellent farm hand.
Feb 13-2t W. F. ASKEW & CO.

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE C. P. WILDER, a candidate for the office of County Trustee. If elected he pledges himself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.
Feb 9 td
Confederate copy, daily, till day; Standard weekly till day.

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE LYNN ADAMS, Esq. as a Candidate for the office of County Trustee for Wake county.
If elected he will endeavor to attend faithfully to the duties of the office.
Feb 7-td